FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE MEETING IN MADRID

AU262020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Feb (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor in the drafting group of the Madrid all-European meeting which debates questions of humanitarian, information, cultural and educational cooperation, the Romanian representative detailed Romania's proposal regarding the banning of war propaganda and the use of mass media for rapprochement and understanding among the participating peoples and states.

Reminding of the main ideas included in that proposal he showed that it started from the serious danger posed by the intensifying war propaganda and the neo-fascist activities of late, of the numerous acts of violence and terrorism that put in jeopardy the democratic institutions, the life and freedoms of the citizens in several European countries. All this calls for the development of the cooperation among the CSCE participating states for banning all these forms of war propaganda, for outlawing the fascist and neofascist organizations, for fighting against all manifestations of violence and terrorism, the speaker mentioned.

After launching an appeal to start the wording proper, the Romanian representative expressed his conviction that, due to their great importance and topicality, the provisions of the Romanian initiative would find their reflection in the Final Act of the meeting.

Questions of the fight against terrorism were also examined in the drafting group which deals with the principles of the Final Act and the military aspects of the European security on the basis of a proposal tabled by Spain and other participating states. Backing the main objectives of the Spanish proposal, the Romanian representative referred in his speech to the proportions of terrorist acts in various countries and showed that they were violations of man's fundamental right to life that could lead to critical situations affecting the internal stability of some states and profoundly harming international cooperation. Romania, he added, firmly opposes terrorism as a means of solving problems--irrespective of their nature--as well as any other forms of violence. The speaker also showed that a clear distinction should be made between the acts of violence and terrorism and the peoples' just fight for national liberation, for the attainment of their aspirations after independence and sovereignty.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD261636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Speaking during the debate on questions pertaining to nuclear disarmament, Dr Herder said that even this lethal record would be surpassed by the implementation of the NATO decision to manufacture and deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. "It is evident that such a concentration of nuclear weapons constitutes a serious threat to all states in the region, including the GDR." The demands by certain U.S. circles to declare as outdated a significant agreement such as the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of missile system and to circumvent it by the development of new weapons must also cause concern.

In view of these dangerous developments the determination of the Soviet Union to pursue a policy of detente, reaffirmed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, was particularly gratifying. The Soviet Union had backed this readiness by concrete proposals for an end to the nuclear arms race.

The GDR spokesman repeated the demand that the disarmament committee should play a more active role in endeavors toward nuclear disarmament. A step in this direction would be the establishment of a special working group. This proposal also had the support of the neutral and nonaligned states in the disarmament committee. Unfortunately there is still no definite reply from the Western countries and China on this matter.

HOXHA GIVES 'IMPORTANT' SPEECH AT PARTY PLENUM

AU2711139 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Tirana, 27 Feb (ATA)--On February 25 and 26, 1981, the 9th plenum of the Central Committee of the party convened under the presidency of the first secretary of the CC of the PLA, Comrade Enver Hoxha. It examined the report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee "On the Results Achieved in the Fulfilment of the Plan of 1980 and the Tasks for 1981," delivered by the member of the Political Bureau and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani.

Having broadly discussed on the report presented, the plenum of the Central Committee unanimously approved it and adopted the perspective decisions. The plenum of the Central committee of the party also decided to convene the 8th Ordinary Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania on November 1, 1981.

In the end of the proceedings of the 9th plenum, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered an important speech.

DECREE ISSUED FOR CONVENING PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

AU252051 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 81

["Decree for the Convening of the Sixth Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly"]

[Text] According to Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sets the convening of the People's Assembly Sixth Session of the Ninth Legislature for Thursday, 26 March 1981, at 1700. This decree comes into effect immediately.

[Signed] Tirana, 25 February 1981, on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Chairman Haxhi Lleshi and Secretary Xhafer Spahiu.

REAGAN'S ECONOMIC RENEWAL PROGRAM BERATED

AU2511150 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Feb 81 p 4

[Aleko Haxhi "Note of the Day": "Old Refrain of Presidential Programs"]

[Text] Finally, on Wednesday evening, the lord of the Capitol presented his economic program to the U.S. Congress, baptizing it "The Program of Economic Renewal" and publicly admitting that the U.S. economy is now on the brink of the precipice. Ronald Reagan declared once again that "the United States is suffering from the worst and most persistent inflation in our history," that "the growth rate of U.S. productivity is now among the lowest of all large industrial countries" and that "the lives of millions of people are threatened with ruin" in the United States, adding other assessments of this nature concerning the desperate state of the U.S. economy. "I have painted a gloomy picture," he stated, "but I believe it is an accurate one." It is true that all 40 presidents of the United States have been very accurate in assessing the situation they inherited from others, but they have also been very inaccurate and a source of disillusionment to all those who have believed their words and their promises when ascending the White House throne.

In presenting his "Program of Economic Renewal," the new President concluded his speech by saying: "I am filled with hope and optimism that we will put an end to the difficulties" adding that the measures stipulated in his program, measures which resemble those drafted by his predecessors on every occasion, will help the United States "to restore its prestige." On what does Reagan peg his hopes, considering the program to overcome the difficulties? He presented his program in four parts and expects, first, to reduce taxes; second, to reduce government expenditure; third, to encourage a stable monetary policy, and finally, to get rid of the regulations hampering the economy.

The President proposes cuts and reductions in all fields and under all headings of the budget with the exception of military expenditures, which he will rapidly raise to the record level of $220 billion, leaving Carter far behind in this. But the New York TIMES points out rightly that "it is very unclear how these aims will be achieved, how it is possible to reconcile these 'sacrifices' with such a great increase in military expenditures."

The Reagan administration's promises to reduce taxation by 30 percent within 3 years can be considered only as a band-aid to reduce the dissatisfaction of the broad working masses over the growing difficulties of the U.S. economy. Carter also made many such promises during his administration, but taxes increased 67 percent during that period. The only reductions made, which according to Reagan's program will be intensified even more, are "reductions of federal expenditures in the fields of education, health, public transportation, housing and cultural activities" and such other purposes that effectively affect the interests of the broad working masses. Other reductions are also envisaged in so-called foreign aid, but it relates more to aid that does not ensure the desired benefits to the United States. The aid intended to support reactionary regimes will in fact flow more generously from Reagan and the Pentagon. The heads of the State Department [as published] have placed great hopes on making credits more expensive by raising interest rates, which are already high at around 22 percent, in the hope of limiting the flooding of the circulation channels with devalued dollars. Such practices, however, have had an opposite effect and have stimulated the processes of depression in the production field, which are in turn deepening the monetary crisis. Reagan's administrative reforms or his "legislative battle," as the U.S. press calls it, are merely maneuvers intended to relieve him and his administration of the responsibility of future failures, as they have relieved themselves of many duties and are giving more freedom of action to non-federal organs.

In promising the American people that he will "restore the economy" and reduce inflation and unemployment, as well as secure stability and progress, Reagan did not fail to stress that "time will be needed before the effects of our program are felt" and that the objectives of this program "include an entire decade." Thus, the fruits of his program belong not to the present, but to a distant future. Until then, this is sufficient for his presidential career. After that, it will be up to others to pass judgment and evaluate his inglorious fate, just as that of his predecessors. The economic program of the new administration promises only a further deepening of the crisis of the sick U.S. economy.

SHEHU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO GREEK PRIME MINISTER

AU262026 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to the Greek prime minister, Yeoryios Rallis:

We learned with sorrow of the great damages caused by the earthquake which hit your country on 24 February 1981. On behalf of the Albanian people and Government, and myself, I express to you and the Greek people feelings of deep sympathy and sincere condolences to the victims' families.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT--Tirana, 22 Feb (ATA)--A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (R) led by the member of the Executive Committee of the party Jose Moralto paid a visit to our country, recently. The delegation was received at the seat of the Central Committee of the PLA [Albanian Workers Party] where it held talks on problems of mutual interest, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. During their stay in Albania, the Portuguese friends paid visits in Tirana, Elbasan, Pogradec, Berat and Vlora. The delegation left Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Feb 81 AU]

DZHUROV, LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT SOVIET MONUMENT

AU2614S4 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Hundreds of citizens gathered at the Soviet Army Monument in Sofia yesterday to express their love and gratitude to the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces on the occasion of their holiday.

The festive ceremony was attended by Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Administrative Department.

Boris Poklad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia; Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, the personal representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces commander in chief in Sofia; and Maj Gen Valeryi Dzanagov, the USSR Military, Navy and Air Force attache to Bulgaria, were also among those present.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH POLAND BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU2615S7 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Feb (BTA)--Bulgaro-Polish economic, scientific and technical cooperation is developing favorably. In the years of the seventh five-year period (1976-1980) bilateral trade went beyond the tune of 2,200 million rubles, which is twice the size of the sixth five-year period (1971-1975). For the first time last year bilateral trade reached half a milliard rubles, exceeding by 18 percent that of 1979. This was made public today at the plenary session of the 19th session of the Bulgaro-Polish Economic Cooperation Commission.

At the session, the co-chairmen of the commission, Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, informed each other of the economic tasks the two states are currently working on. The state and the prospects of Bulgaro-Polish trade and cooperation in various industries and the possibilities for promoting contacts in new spheres were discussed at it.

PROTOCOL ON TRADE TALKS SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU2620I4 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Feb (BTA)--In future Bulgaria and Romania will increase the volume of their deliveries of raw and semi-finished materials for the needs of the light industry, as well as the volume of finished goods. This is provided for in the protocol on the talks between the Bulgarian and the Romanian delegations headed by the Bulgarian minister of the light industry, Mr Rumen Serbezov and Mrs Lina Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of light industry, signed here today. It is stressed in the protocol that problems related to the rational use of by-products, to the possibilities for industrial cooperation and specialization were discussed as well as such concerning the modernization of the existing equipment in the two countries.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Romanian Communist Party are conducting a policy of increased manufacture of consumer goods with a view to meeting the growing demands of the population in the two countries to a higher extent. In this spirit was held today the conversation between Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mrs Lina Ciobanu on the expansion of contacts in the light industry and in the consumer goods trade.

CSSR POLES PLEDGE CPCZ LOYALTY, CONDEMN PPR 'CHAOS'

AU2612Z2 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 81 p 2

["JI"-signed report on the CPCZ district conference in Frydek-Mistek, held on 21-22 February 1981]

[Excerpt] The conference was addressed by delegate Jan Cieslar on behalf of Polish fellow citizens living in Frydek-Mistek District. He said: "We resolutely condemn the activity of reactionary forces in Poland, which are causing disruption and chaos. We are demonstrating by our working and social initiative our full endorsement of the CPCZ's policy. We condemn everything directed against the workers class, socialism and the communist party. We have always been loyal to the communist party and will remain loyal to it. We are at present strong enough to take a stand against everything disturbing our joint happy life."

TU OFFICIALS DISCUSS ROLE, INFLUENCE OF MOVEMENT

LD2612Z0 Bratislava Domestic Television Service in Slovak 1755 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpts] [Announcer] In the last few months we have been thinking about the role and function of the trade union movement more than ever before. This is not only because its role and responsibility in our conditions is growing, but also because of the international point of view. The point is that there are forces abroad which are trying to influence trade unions and which want to set them against the interest of those for whose protection they were created.

In this program we shall discuss these questions with our leading trade union functionaries. The discussion is chaired by Comrade Imrich Strekla, chairman of Slovak Television's Revolutionary Trade Union Enterprises Organization.

[Strelka] The trade union movement, not only in Czechoslovakia but also on the global scale, has experienced a school of demanding tasks and emerged with the conviction that if it is to win, it must have a united organization. With the merger of the Czech and Slovak organization in 1946, the organizational unity of our trade unions was completed.

There is is something to fight for even today. We want to talk about these questions of the work of our trade unions with Comrade Ignac Cacik, secretary of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions, Comrade Ondrej Molnar, member of the Presidium of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Jural Dimitrov chemical works enterprise trade union committee, and Milos Nemecek, staff journalist of the PRACA trade union daily.

I would like to go back to the statement that there is something to fight for even today. Is there?

[Unidentified speaker] Of course there is. The purpose of trade unions now and in the near future is and will be to fight for the goals of the working class, above all through the better work of every worker. They must fight for the development of the economy and for the creation of resources. The trade unions' everyday care for the working people, for their interests, and above all their class interests as well as their specific interests--that's their fight now.

[Strelka] This can all be expressed in terms of a kind of parallel, or dual purpose of socialist trade unions. One stream of activity of our trade unions is the endeavor to support our society's economic development and the growth of our shared wealth.

The other stream is the care for the interests, rights and demands of the working people.

But these two streams are very closely linked because we can divide only as much as we create. Without supporting the national economy it is impossible to create realistic prerequisites for meeting the rights of the working people.

[Unidentified speaker] I don't know what my colleague, the chairman of the enterprise trade union committee from the Jura] Dimitrov chemical works thinks about it, but my own experience is that a lot of our workers really don't yet completely know the rights and the duties of trade unionists. We often find that they see this trade union movement only in terms of recreation. Someone will simply come and say: I have been in the trade unions for 20 years but have never been sent on trade union holidays.

But a lot of people are not interested in the rest of the trade unions' roles--the very serious and important roles in the workplaces, problems which should be dealt with by the enterprise committee, the works committee and by the smallest units of the trade union organization.

I want to mention one more thing. Recently, mainly from behind the western border, our so-called friends have been heard; they want to improve and develop our democracy in our socialist state. They say that trade unions in the socialist countries are not fulfilling the role trade unions should fulfill and that trade unions should become the king of force in opposition to the state and the ruling force; that is, they should be in opposition to the party. I think that this idea must be correctly explained to our people, not only by clichés but above all in practical terms.

[Unidentified speaker] This question must be answered clearly and concretely, above all because the West wants to create the false impression that the state as such is always the same thing. This, however, is not true. There is a fundamental class difference between the socialist state and the capitalist state. In our socialist society we all are the owners of the means of production; we are all producers and consumers at the same time. In capitalist society the means of production are in the hands of a narrow circle of the ruling class, either in private hands or controlled by monopolies, and the working people--who are the majority--have no option but to join a sharp class struggle for the fulfillment of their justified class demands.

[Molnar] It stands to reason that in our country, in the process of the construction of the socialist society, the working people do not have to force the fulfillment of their justified demands with strikes or other class means as under capitalism. We all are aware that a strike is not a tool to use in constructing socialism. We must therefore ask the question: What could we win by striking? The simple answer is that we would diminish our common wealth that we can use in our care for the working people.

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade Molnar has just mentioned something that can be avoided. The point is that trade unions in a socialist society are able to prepare, concurrently with the preparation of the plan, the goals, aims and concepts regarding the interests of the working people. Of course, these demands can be met only in line with the possibilities created in the various organizations and at the various levels.

[Streika] I think that we should shift the emphasis a little to real life, to practice. Theory equals practice. In this respect we still face many problems. In our workplaces tense situations, conflicts, difficulties and broken interhuman relations occur daily. We should enter all these situations.

[Molnar] Comrade Streika is no doubt right because as the classics of Marxism-Leninism say, there is no development without conflicts and without overcoming these conflicts. The same goes for our socialist society. But the nature of the conflicts and difficulties in our society is such that they can be solved; they are not--to use a scientific expression--antagonistic contradictions, but their solution is in the hands of the people. All these difficulties can be solved in cooperation with economic management.

[Unidentified speaker] There are still cases when some conflicts are solved only temporarily. At some levels of trade union work tendencies are supported such as wanting to cover up and hide problems.

[Molnar] Trade unions, even under socialism--as Comrade Lenin stressed more than once--must protect workers and employees often against bureaucratic methods, selfishness, or misuse of power by some individuals. Thus here is a lot we, the trade unionists, should deal with.

[Unidentified speaker] Talking about conflicts and quarrels in the workplaces, let us remember that there are the so-called conciliatory commissions. Many of our working people are using this facility. In the last 5 years about 70,000 people, trade union members, approached these conciliatory commissions and the commissions dealt most effectively with the questions put to them.

[Strelka] Comrades, let us go back again to the period ending the 1950's and beginning the 1960's when trade unions went through a certain development and when there was a lot of criticism concerning the work of trade unions; above all, ideological work was underestimated. This was used and misused in 1968-69 by those elements who demanded that trade unions should stand as an opposition force against our state, our socialist state.

[Unidentified speaker] The real issue was, in fact, that the unity of trade unions in our country was upset. A vehicle for this was found in what we call unbridled, limitless criticism which resulted in the setting up of various other trade unions, even autonomous ones, and they were putting forward unrealistic social demands that could not be met. They were doing so even at the expense of others and by doing that they were bringing the whole of our society into a chaotic situation. The far-reaching consequences of this can be illustrated by the fact that more than 50 trade unions and minitrade unions were set up; in the end they did not know where they belonged, declared themselves independent and so on. Well, we have overcome this period. Naturally, it cost a lot of effort and selfless work but we can now say that our present unity has been de facto strengthened thanks to the lessons drawn from this experience.

[Unidentified speaker] We remember this period well. We also remember the development of anarchy in the price market and even in the wages mechanism in our state. Later we had to solve those problems with great difficulty. During that period an expression was coined which is not unknown to us even today: independent trade unions in the socialist state.

[Unidentified speaker] This concept is now being ever more frequently recalled by bourgeois propaganda, above all in the context of the well-known development in Poland. But it is once again one of those false slogans coming from the West because even in the capitalist states independent trade unions do not exist. Let us take a concrete look at the neighboring countries: Austria and the FRG. We can see that there is a lot of interlinking between the trade union movement and the ruling social democratic parties. I could mention more than one politician who is also a trade union functionary, as well as a party functionary, or even has a government seat. It is therefore nonsense to spread fictitious ideas about independent trade unions in capitalism. It is nonsense in any society because trade unions are linked with specific political and, above all, class interests. In capitalist society there are efforts--sometimes, alas, successful--to integrate trade unions into capitalist society. But trade unions, the truly progressive and revolutionary trade unions, never aim to be independent since they depend on the most important thing--on the struggle for the rights of the working people. There is no need to be ashamed of this dependence; it is in fact the pride of trade unions.

[Unidentified speaker] Of course, trade unions cannot be independent. But they must pursue an independent policy and in our country, naturally, trade unions do have that opportunity. True, they frequently may be called upon to cooperate with the economic and state bodies. They have even been entrusted with the right to check the carrying out of certain functions of the state apparatus. In our country trade unions can fulfill perfectly well their proper function as defined in our society.

[Strelka] We have mentioned only the main problems now being discussed often, particularly, our trade unions and the work of our Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. I hope that I can say on behalf of us all, trade unionists, that our trade unions, our revolutionary trade unions aim to fulfill all those great and difficult tasks we face before the 16th CPCZ Congress and the other tasks to be laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress. This is now the revolutionary role of our trade unions.

ARMY GUARDS ATTACKED 24 FEB; OFFENDERS DETAINED

LD261922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] CTK has reported that on Tuesday, 24 February two 22-year old offenders attacked a guard at night at a guarded property in Prague. They got hold of firearms and made use of them against two officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, who attempted to detain them. They shot dead one of the officers and seriously wounded the other.

The two offenders are already in detention. One of them was detained on the same day by members of the public security corps, the other the following day with the assistance of citizens shortly after the broadcast of a message of the federal criminal investigation center on Czechoslovak television.

The investigation of the case continues.

REAGAN 'TAKEN UNAWARES' BY BREZHNEV SPEECH

AU261650 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 81 p 7

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "White House 'Taken Unawares'"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AN INTERESTING SITUATION DEVELOPED IN WASHINGTON AFTER L.I. BREZHNEV CONCLUDED HIS SPEECH, WHICH WAS ANTICIPATED IN THE UNITED STATES WITH A CERTAIN TENSION AND NATURALLY FOLLOWED WITH EXTRAORDINARY ATTENTION. THE USUALLY VOLATILE AMERICAN POLITICIANS COULD NOT IMMEDIATELY FIND THE RIGHT WORDS. THE CAUSE OF EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION IN THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT WAS COMRADE BREZHNEV'S APPEAL TO ARRANGE A SOVIET-AMERICAN SUMMIT MEETING.

Ted Koppel, a well-known and influential commentator, declared: "REAGAN'S GOVERNMENT IS SURPRISED AND THROWN OFF BALANCE." For this he cited two reasons:

FIRST, THE WHITE HOUSE HAD WORKED OUT A "GAME PLAN" FOR FOREIGN POLICY WHICH DID NOT PROVIDE FOR TALKS AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE USSR.

SECOND, AFTER THE SHARP, ANTI-SOVIET SALLIES BY PRESIDENT REAGAN, SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG AND OTHER POLITICIANS, WASHINGTON DID NOT EXPECT MOSCOW TO ISSUE A CALL FOR A SUMMIT MEETING.

On Sunday, only one day prior to the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress, the President's adviser, Meese, again coarsely attacked all socialist states, accusing them of being responsible for the domestic political situation in El Salvador, where the pro-American regime is tumbling down, and threatening that the United States would take "measures."

The clear, calm and resolute tone and content of Comrade Brezhnev's speech, as well as a number of detailed businesslike proposals which, if the United States agrees, can immediately become the topic of talks, have surprised Reagan's government and thrown it off balance.

The question now crops up: What was the purpose of the programmatically fanned-out anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign by the White House, which preceded the CPSU Congress? Was it motivated by an endeavor to provoke? What did Reagan's government strive to prevent, what does it find so unpleasant and undesirable?

President Reagan needed time--which he now does not have. In his opinion, the necessary prerequisite for achieving the aim he has set--the renewal of the dominating U.S. power position in the world--is "normalization" of the economy and building a powerful military strength. He is changing the structure of the government budget in order to get billions of dollars for armament.

EVEN NOW WASHINGTON IS SERIOUSLY ALARMED AT THE INTERNATIONAL ECHO TO BREZHNEV'S PROPOSALS. Monday night and Tuesday morning reports already began coming in from West Europe that the call for a summit meeting and for continuing the Soviet-American talks is gaining support. Washington is expecting representatives of its allies in West Europe (the first of them is the French minister of foreign affairs), who will allegedly urge Reagan to accept the Soviet proposals. For Reagan, the situation on the domestic front is also becoming complicated. IN THE UNITED STATES, BREZHNEV'S SPEECH IS BEING COMPARED WITH THE WAYS AND STATEMENTS BY WHICH REAGAN AND HAIG ARE TREATING THE SOVIET UNION. A QUESTION, RATHER UNPLEASANT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE, IS BEING ASKED: WHETHER BELLOWING AND ANTICOMMUNIST PHRASES ARE THE CORRECT APPROACH TO RELATIONS WITH THE USSR WHEN THE BASIC MATTERS OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE WORLD ARE AT STAKE.

During the course of Monday and Tuesday, the American official standpoint underwent interesting changes, showing how peculiarly the new Soviet peace initiative has embarrassed the appropriate officials. The first official reaction of the President's press secretary, Brady, was strongly derogatory, and, as regards choice of expressions, it paid quite obvious tribute to the usual anti-Soviet rhetoric of the new American administration. On Tuesday, following the positive reaction in a number of West European countries, particularly to the proposal for a Soviet-American summit meeting, President Reagan deemed it necessary to express his interst in these and other proposals.

Undoubtedly this testifies to their highly topical and attractive nature. But which of Reagan's attitudes are to be taken at their face value? Do his coarse anti-Soviet sallies, his threats and his adventurist course toward armament escalation apply--or his latest, Tuesday declaration? Because surely the two are incompatible.

PROTESTS AGAINST OMAN MANEUVERS REPORTED

AU261555 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 24 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK, "VP" Aden dispatch: "Maneuvers Threaten Security"]

[Text] Aden, (CTK)--In a joint declaration, the national liberation forces in the area of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula protest against the planned joint maneuvers of the Armed Forces of the United States and Oman on the territory of the Oman Sultanate. The report states that these maneuvers signify a threat to the sovereignty and independence of Democratic Yemen, and to security and stability throughout the area.

JANSON, SED DELEGATION ARRIVE TO STUDY ECONOMY

AU261705 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 81 p 3

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] An SED Central Committee consultative group, headed by Carl-Heinz Janson, head of the Central Committee's Socialist Economic Management Department, arrived this Tuesday in Prague. During its stay in our country, the group will acquaint itself with the CPCZ's experience in implementing the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy.

The delegation was welcomed by Vladimir Micka, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Economic Department.

KEMPNY RECEIVES SED'S JANSON, HUNGARY'S MARJAI

LD262242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and the secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Carl-Heinz Janson, head of the Socialist Economic Management Department of the SED Central Committee. He became acquainted with the implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management of the National Economy. The comradely discussion noted the benefits of the mutual exchange of experience between the two fraternal parties and of deepening cooperation while improving the quality of planning and management.

At the conclusion of the 17th session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Comrade Josef Kempny received Joszef Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian People's Republic. They both stressed the importance of cooperation in all spheres of their national economies.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

LD262250 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 26 Feb (CTK)--A protocol of the 17th session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which ended here Thursday, was signed by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Hungarian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai.

The committee evaluated the results of coordination of national economy plans for 1981-1985 and the state or preparations of a long-term program of economic cooperation after 1985. It said that the exchange of goods further grew in 1980 and the obligations of a long-term trade agreement for 1976-1980 were exceeded by 6.7 percent. The turnover of goods exchange is to be increased by about 25 percent in 1981-1985, compared to the previous five-year period.

Special attention was paid to further development of production cooperation, mainly in engineering. The committee set new directions of the development of cooperation in engineering and electrical engineering.

The committee discussed the state of preparations of an inter-government agreement inter alia on supplies on reactor sets for the third and fourth blocks of the nuclear power station Paks in Hungary.

The Hungarian delegation to the session left for home on Thursday.

ECONOMIC MEETINGS WITH TURKISH COMMITTEE CONTINUE

TA251711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The Turkish-Czechoslovak Joint Economic Committee is continuing its activities in Prague. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, various subcommittees are discussing industrial and commercial issues.

Meanwhile, the head of the Turkish delegation and the Foreign Ministry's assistant secretary general for economic affairs, Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu, met with the Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, Andrej Barcak. The issue of developing Turkish-Czechoslovak commercial and economic relations within the framework of the Joint Economic Committee meetings was discussed. Future joint projects as well as those in progress and cooperation with third countries were also discussed at the meeting. A protocol is expected to be signed after the joint committee meetings are concluded on 27 February.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED

LD270938 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Kaniewski]

[Text] Prague, 26 Feb (PAP)--A protocol on Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in the area of culture and art in the years 1981-1980 was signed here today.

The document provides for extensive exchange of cultural events as well as continuation of cooperation between the two countries' conservators of historical monuments, editors, cultural-and-educational centers, cultural research institutions and collaboration in the area of literary translations.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE KUWAIT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261458 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 24 Feb (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to the emir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, on the occasion of his country's national day.

On the same occasion, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, crown prince and premier of Kuwait.

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, too, congratulated Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait.

SAMIZDAT LEADERS ARRESTED; MANUSCRIPTS TAKEN AWAY

LD270949 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Feb 81 p 6

["A.M.B." report: "Czechoslovakia--The Authorities Seem Determined To End the Samizdat"]

[Text] For some time the Czechoslovak authorities have been relentlessly persecuting everybody who might be making some contribution to the samizdat (typed, independently produced publications). At the beginning of February the police questioned writer Ludvik Vaculik for 48 hours. A few days later during a search of his home the police seized all the manuscripts they could find, including his wife's personal diary and five typewriters. When making previous searches the police never confiscated manuscripts.

On Tuesday 17 February the police arrested engineer Jan Litomisky, who is a member of the committee for the defense of unjustly persecuted people, at his home in Vyskytna, South Bohemia. He has been charged with "subversion" for distributing unofficial texts. Searches were also made at the homes of Stanislav Adamek in Brno, Pavel Roubal in Castrov and Josef Brychta and Marie Bolubcova who both live in Jihlava. Three typewriters were seized at Marie Bolubcova's home.

Professor's Expulsion

In addition, Konrad Loew, professor of political sciences at Bayreuth University, was arrested and expelled from Prague on Saturday 21 February where he had been taking part in an official symposium at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law. The Prague authorities justified his expulsion on the grounds of "provocations" and "the spread of fascist philosophy in public." When he arrived in the FRG Professor Loew said he had been arrested immediately after discussing at the academy 12 theories contained in one of his books which show why Soviet communism is not compatible with Marx' ideas.

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMEMORATES FEBRUARY '48 EVENTS

AU261704 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 81 p 3

["ZR" report: "Significant Landmark in Czechoslovak History: On the 33d Anniversary of Victorious February"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 24 Feb (CTK)--This Tuesday, a festive rally was held in Prague by members of the CSSR's Ministry of National Defense and of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of Victorious February and the 63d anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In his speech Maj Gen Josef Svoboda, chief of the Political Section of the CSSR's Ministry of National Defense, recalled the significance of the February events. Those present were also greeted by Lt Gen Aleksey Overchuk, representative of the commander in chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army. The festive rally was concluded with the Internationale.

SLOVAK INTERIOR MINISTRY MEETING CONCLUDED

AU261908 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 81 p 2

[Vladimir Daubner report: "Attention to Upbringing; Negotiations of Communists in the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR) Have Ended"]

[Text] Bratislava--The 2-day negotiations of communists in the SSR's Ministry of Interior, which were attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and SSR premier, ended yesterday in Bratislava.

In their statements, the delegates stressed the significance of ideological and political-educational work. Both the report and the discussion pointed out the inevitability of further improving the learning activities in security and administrative bodies. The communists will also devote increased attention to influencing the education of other citizens. Legal propaganda, prevention, and measures against the potential prerequisites for criminal activity--these are some of the forms of work aimed at reducing criminal activity.

In the sphere of activities of the national committees and local economy, the communists will aim at further improving the existing activities, and simultaneously at further developing services so as to actively help improve the working people's living standard.

The delegates concluded their negotiations by approving the contents of letters to the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee. The delegates to the conference unanimously approved the resolution which orients the party organizations of the SSR's Ministry of Interior toward the coming period.

The newly elected CPSL main committee in the SSR's Ministry of Interior elected at its first session Comrade Emil Cerovsky to the function of leading secretary.

OFFICIALS ATTEND PARTY MILITARY CONFERENCES

Fojtik Address at Brno

LD262236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Communists of the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy in Brno evaluated at their conference today the fulfillment of the tasks of the 15th party congress.

Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed in the discussion the significance of the current party conferences in the preparation of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the fact that the attention of the party and the whole of society is concentrated on solving the most important tasks of the construction of advanced socialist society, on its economic and social progress, and on the formation of the socialist person.

Comrade Fojtik also recalled the role of the army in ideological work, in education and strengthening the character of young people.

Communists of the state air defense system and the aircraft of the Czechoslovak People's Army also had conferences today.

Lenart at Trencin

LD261736 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] A conference of the communists of the eastern military area and military secondary schools opened in Trencin today. Present at the deliberations of communists and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army is a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Jozef Lenart, member of its Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Beno on Antiaircraft Defense

LD262118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The communists of the state antiaircraft defense of the Czechoslovak People's Army evaluated at their conference today the fulfillment of the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, praised in the discussion the results of the military and political preparation which the members of the state antiaircraft defense achieved at securing a reliable defense of Czechoslovakia. In this connection he stressed that with the increase of the extent and complexity of tasks, the demands for a standard of management are generally increasing. This will require, said Mikulas Beno, that in the next period as well, communists head the initiative for a continuous increase in the standard of work and for more consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of management.

KAREL HOFFMANN PRESENTS TU AWARDS IN PRAGUE

LD262006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, presented today in Prague the Antonin Zapotocky prize to 25 collectives and individuals for their artistic, technical and cultural-educational activity.

The prizes are awarded by the Central Council of Trade Unions on the anniversary of Victorious February. Bedrich Kacirek, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, pointed out that this year's prize award ceremony took place at the time of the 26th CPSU Congress, the deliberations of which are of exceptional importance not only for the people of the USSR but for all forces of socialism and peace all over the world.

PROCEEDINGS AT CP DISTRICT, WARD CONFERENCES REPORTED

LD211902 CTK in English 0800 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Feb (CTK)--Today's RUDE PRAVO said editorially that the proceedings and conclusions of the ongoing district conferences of the Communist Party, attended by more than 1.5 million members, fully confirmed the political, organizational and ideological unity of the party.

Held at the beginning of the 7th Five-Year Plan, and before the 16th Congress of the Communist Party and elections to representative bodies, the conferences undoubtedly exert favorable influence on the further allround development of Czechoslovakia's socialist society, by enhancing the capability of the party as the leading force in society, consistently guided in its activity by the principles of the scientific teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

RUDE PRAVO said that the tasks facing Czechoslovakia are in a way qualitatively new, because the period of extensive development of the economy is definitively over. This in itself stresses the importance of political-educational work explaining the dialectics of the relationships between the economy and politics. The conferences also showed how in party work the political aspect of economic endeavor comes to the forefront with increasing urgency, and the importance and effect of correct economic thinking.

The key to the fulfillment of the challenging tasks is above all in the committed approach of the people, in their resolve and dedication, RUDE PRAVO said.

The course of pre-congress preparations indicates that the party district conferences and the forthcoming regional conferences will offer convincing evidence of the political maturity of communists and all sections of the Czechoslovak people, of their high responsibility for the further development of socialism in the country.

CPCZ, CPSL DISTRICT COMMITTEE LEADERS REPORTED

AU261241 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 February on pages 1-3 and on 25 February on pages 2 and 3 carries a total of 20,000 words of correspondents' reports on the second part of the CPCZ and CPSL district and ward conferences, held in 60 CSSR localities on 21 and 22 February 1981. According to the reports, the party conferences elected the following officials as leading secretaries of CPCZ and CPSL district and ward committees: Bernard Slobodnik in Levice; Anton Chovsky in Bratislava-3; Josef Sulc in Nymburk; Jaroslav Petrus in Banska Bystrica; Emil Mertl in Prague-9; Jaroslav Jerik in Pardubice; Oldrich Elicnik in Brno-City; Jozef Chuchut in Povazska Bystrica; Zoltan Palko in Zvolen; Josef Konecny in Gottwaldov; Dusan Slamia in Trencin; Josef Riha in Kolin; Karel Mati in Ostrava-City; Milan Gorusa in Zilina; Jan Cibicek in Prostejov; Vaclav Belik in Teplice; Miroslav Komoly in Olomouc; Jiri Brejha in Prague-4; Josef Eliasek in Prague-5; Jaroslav Hofman in Mlada Boleslav; Vaclav Svanda in Melnik; Miroslav Senkyr in Ceske Budejovice; Vaclav Masek in Strakonice; Jan Filip in Tabor; Richard Orel in Pizen-South; Vaclav Prochazka in Rokycany; Rudolf Kvasnicka in Usti nad Labem; Jaroslav Belda in Jablonec and Nisou; Kvetoslav Hradecky in Chrudim; Jaroslav Gajar in Karlovy Vary; Vaclav Dohnal in Nachod; Vratislav Svoboda in Jihlava; Oldrich Blazek in Karvina; Stefan Rybar in Bratislava-2; Jan Gallo in Roznava; Andrej Dzupin in Poprad; Dezider Zagiba in Kosice-City; Miloslav Vasina in Usti nad Orlici; Albin Peterek in Frydek-Mistek; Jozef Sepela in Trnava; Jaroslav Janku in Prague-2; Josef Franc in Prague-8; Rudolf Pavlicek in Rakovnik; Jindrich Kocar in Pelhrimov; Josef Dusek in Tachov; Vaclav Burian in Cheb; Vladimir Vodrazka in Chomutov; Frantisek Princ in Litomerice; Oldrich Valta in Rychnov nad Kneznou; Jaromir Kratochvil in Brno-Environs; Vincenc Cajdosik in Uherske Hradiste; Karel Hurbis in Breclav; Norbert Pozar in Bruntal; Frantisek Talar in Nitra; Jakub Solik in Topolcany; Jozef Feriancik in Martin; Jan Zambroj in Prievidza; Norbert Adamec in Ziar nad Hronom; Michal Balvircak in Svidnik and Pavol Bucak in Michalovce.

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON CRIME--According to Stefan Lazar, Slovak minister of interior, about 30 percent of all economic criminal offenses in Slovakia are being committed by ranking economic personnel, recidivists, gypsies, and young people particularly figure disproportionately high in Slovak crime statistics. Alcohol played a role in 26 percent of punishable offenses committed in Slovakia in 1980. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

PRESS PRAISES LEONID BREZHNEV'S PEACE PROPOSALS

LD2611Z4 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0214 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 Feb (ADN)--The unity between communism and peace threads its way through Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 26th CPSU Congress. This assessment is made by today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in a commentary on the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the Moscow Kremlin. "The successes and new targets of the land of the soviets, outlined by the congress, fill us with profound satisfaction. After all, we are united, fraternally and forever more, with this most mighty bulwark of human progress, embodying the future of our planet," the paper says. "At a time and in a situation when the most reactionary forces are busy fostering war hysteria and an arms race with all its dangerous consequences for mankind the leading representative of the land of the Soviets has announced an impressive and realistic message of peace. Precisely because of the imperialist confrontation course it arouses the hopes of millions, mobilizes them to act for the most important possession of mankind, for preserving and securing peace."

"While the aggressive imperialist forces are fostering tension in various regions, the land of the soviets is pointing the way toward reducing the threat of war. While reaction is seeking to poison the international atmosphere a strong impulse emanates from Moscow to improve the climate. This is made clear by the significance of the proposals with which the CPSU further elaborates its peace program, worked out 10 years ago, adapting it to the present," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states in its commentary. "The consistency with which the Soviet Union over and again places the basic problem of peace and security of the peoples on the international agenda is unique. The line which stretches from the very first hours of the young Soviet state to our days is thus crystal clear. At the 26th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union again proves to be the pioneer of mankind. It is a pioneer in the virgin land of human progress, and it is a harbinger of a world of secure peace. These two aspects are indivisibly linked, one is unthinkable without the other."

"We value and protect the fraternal alliance uniting us with the Soviet Union as the foundation of our successes. That was always so, that is the way it is, and it will always be that way," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND goes on to say. "We reaffirm our yes to the CPSU peace initiatives most effectively by our work to strengthen the GDR, to strengthen socialism on German soil. Therein lies the internationalist meaning of the vast popular initiative which is approaching its climax under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress. Everything for the Good of the People." When in a few weeks time the delegates of our party will gather at the 10th party congress to discuss and decide the future shaping of an advanced socialist society, and thus the creation of fundamental conditions for the gradual transition to communism in the birthplace of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the wealth of experience of the party of Lenin will again be most useful for us."

BERLINER ZEITUNG has this to say: "In his proposals Leonid Brezhnev proceeded from the fundamental orientation that there is not a more substantial or a more important question for any people than the maintenance of peace. The organic further development of the Soviet peace program, decided by the two previous CPSU congresses, are geared to the solution of the most burning question of the present. No other state has submitted to mankind in recent years such a vast spectrum of realistic initiatives on major problems of international relations. They exerted and still exert strong influence on the positive development of the world situation. Leonid Brezhnev's recent proposals are oriented toward solving all those problems hanging over mankind like Damocles' sword."

HOFFMANN WRITES ON MILITARY'S PREPAREDNESS

LD261120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0628 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 26 Feb (ADN)--The National People's Army of the GDR celebrates its 25th anniversary next Sunday. Writing in the February issue of EINHEIT, published by the SED Central Committee, Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann states: The GDR National People's Army "has proved to be the armed tool of the victorious working class, the sharp sword of socialist revolution in the GDR and a firm component of the international defense system of allied socialist states in Europe. It is ready and in a position to fight under any condition with the most modern and powerful socialist defense might, to act together with the glorious Soviet Army as well as with the other allied armed forces at a high level to check the imperialist aggressors and in accordance with the rules of war to defeat anyone who dares attack the achievements of socialism and communism."

The National People's Army has 175 generals, admirals and officers who are graduates of the Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and 2,400 officers on active service who have graduated from other Soviet military academies; 92.7 percent of all officers have an academic education, attended an officers engineering college or completed a military or civilian professional school.

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR DEMANDS STRICTER PLANT CONTROL

DW270952 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 27 Feb 81 p 6

[Article signed RTR: "GDR Plans Attack on Economic Crime"]

[Text] Berlin (East)--Harri Harrland, deputy prosecutor general in East Berlin, has demanded stricter action against violations of law and theft in the GDR economy. For the sake of "consolidating state and work discipline" Harrland advocated consistent action against violations of law in the plants, which violations are the "expression of mismanagement and slovenliness." He called on the prosecutor's offices to carry out systematic controls in the plants. They should take issue with "phenomena of egotism and greed, prosperity thinking oriented solely toward consumption, as well as petit bourgeois ideas of prestige."

In this connection Harrland strictly rejected the arguments of leading economic officials that loyalty to law entails disadvantages, for example, in the procurement of material.

BRIEFS

AID FOR AFGHANISTAN--A special GDR plane today left for Kabul with more solidarity goods on board for Afghanistan. The cargo, financed above all out of FDGB donations, includes medicine, medical-technical equipment and teaching aids. The solidarity committee stated that the GDR will continue to contribute toward a peaceful development in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 Feb 81 LD]

AID FOR ANGOLA, SWAPO--Solidarity goods of the GDR for the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the Namibian liberation organization SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] were flown today on board a special plane to Luanda. The cargo consists of medicine and medical equipment, financed mainly by FDGB contributions. The special plane will return tomorrow with more than 100 young SWAPO members, who will undergo professional training in the GDR arranged through the solidarity committee. Numerous wounded Namibian liberation fighters will also come to the GDR for medical treatment. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1202 GMT 26 Feb 81 DW]

KADAR SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN MOSCOW

For the MTI report on the speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Moscow on 26 February, see the 26th CPSU Congress section of the 27 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page p 4.

SANDOR GASPAR RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW CONGRESS

LD262120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Sandor Gaspar has returned to Hungary from Moscow. The president of the VFTU and general secretary of the National Trade Union Council participated in the CPSU Congress.

MAGYAR HIRLAP PRAISES BREZHNEV CONGRESS SPEECH

AU261401 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Peace Program"]

[Text] We could not use any other term to characterise more succinctly, accurately and quintessentially the policy that has now been set forth once more at the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Party's Central Committee report submitted by Leonid Brezhnev has reaffirmed the program a program of peace, that was proclaimed at the previous two congresses, not only by restating that "at the present, our party, people and all the peoples of the world do not have a task more important than defending peace, but also by making numerous specific proposals to eliminate the danger of war and consolidate international security.

The proposals are extremely broad; they encompass the most important spheres of international relations. They let it be known that the Soviet Union is prepared to accept additional trust-strengthening measures in Europe and the Far East; is willing to conduct talks--together or separately--about the Persian Gulf and about settling the situation around Afghanistan; proposes immediate talks to the United States on limiting and reducing strategic weapons while preserving the results that have been attained, and is willing to come to terms with the United States on limiting the number of submarines equipped with ballistic missiles. The Soviet Union proposes declaring a moratorium on deploying middle-range nuclear missiles in Europe until agreement is reached on their reduction. It also proposes an extraordinary Security Council session with the participation of the member countries' top-level leaders, in order together "to seek means to improve the international situation and preclude a war."

"We are ready to conduct a dialogue," Leonid Brezhnev said, adding that, experience shows that summit meetings constitute the decisive link in the chain: "this was correct yesterday and remains correct today as well."

Without intending to list their full extent, we have singled out only a few ideas from the congress report chapter devoted to international issues. However, even these few ideas make it clear that the Soviet Union feels a global responsibility for the fate of the world, its foreign policy objectives are unchanged and preserving peace and continuing detente are in first place among them, even under circumstances where, on the other side--mainly in Washington--an entirely different, often threatening tone is used, mostly in a spirit lacking global responsibility.

Once more, it is now their turn to speak up.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION'S RETURN--The MSZMP delegation, led by Central Committee member Mihaly Kornidesz, that has participated in the 19th Israeli Communist Party Congress, returned home on Thursday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Feb 81 p 8 AU]

KANIA VISITS WARSAW CAR PLANT, VIEWS CPSU CONGRESS

LD270006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, yesterday visited the Warsaw car factory, acquainting himself with the work of the second shift of the department assembling the various mechanisms, forgings and the final assembly of the Polonez car.

Afterwards, Stanislaw Kania, together with Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, met the leadership of the factory's party organization, representatives of Solidarity trade union, the branch trade union, the management of the factory, and the economic and social aktiv.

Without any ceremonies and without any previous announcements, in a sensible, open talk they discussed difficult problems, some troublesome, often irritating. They were concerned with the problems of the state, party, trade union problems, the future of Polish automobile industry, and the daily tasks of the Zeran FSO car factory.

Activists of the factory's party organization presented to Stanislaw Kania the proposals made at the factory's precongress discussion. They spoke about the great activity of the basic party echelons, which are becoming an influential factor in shaping public opinion.

Participants in the meeting spoke, among other things, about the fact that the greatest interest aroused during the preparations for the congress is for the proposals concerning the restoration of democracy within the party, pointing out that this would constitute a guarantee for the durability of renewal in the country.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee was asked questions on his impression of his recent participation in the 26th CPSU Congress, and on problems concerning the economy of our country, the cadres policy in the party and state, and also on problems concerning family welfare.

Speaking during the meeting, Stanislaw Kania replied to every one of the questions.

I have come here--he declared--almost directly from the debates of the 26th CPSU Congress. I am under the powerful impression of its atmosphere and of my stay in Volgograd.

This is a congress of people who deeply believe in what they are doing. They have [words indistinct] which arouse admiration. The whole world is now commenting on the Soviet proposals, presented by Leonid Brezhnev, on the halting of international actions which are dangerous to peace, to the future of mankind.

The participants in the 26th CPSU Congress are greatly interested in Poland's problems, in the problems of our party, our nation. Interest lies in appreciation for the PZPR for overcoming the social conflict by exclusively political means but there is also anxiety over the further development of the situation. There is a demonstration of solidarity and support for the efforts made by our party. But there is more than just demonstration; concrete, real help can be seen.

In my speech at the CPSU Congress, said Stanislaw Kania at the meeting of the FSO factory, I presented the character and sources of the crisis in Poland, which is due to errors committed by the previous party and state leadership. I spoke the same language which we use here in Warsaw; the language of work and honesty. It is necessary to be ourselves, to be honest, and then we will be respected by our own community and by our allies abroad.

Trust, respect and support by socialist countries constitute an important factor in overcoming internal difficulties. Speaking about numerous anxieties pervading social awareness, the first secretary of the party Central Committee stressed that one of the sources of anxiety is the discrepancy between expectations and possibilities in satisfying them.

Reducing the discrepancy is an important task for the party and the government. However, the most important thing is good management, better organization of production, higher productivity, and just sharing of national income.

We would like to come to the Ninth PZPR Congress, said Stanislaw Kania, with a realistic plan for 5 years of economic stability. The plan should originate from a national debate in which all citizens of the country have their say--party members and nonparty people.

On the foundations of the joint debate, the cooperation of the party with political parties, union organizations and with all citizens who are interested in the strengthening of the principles of socialism in Poland should be consolidated.

JARUZELSKI, GDR OFFICIALS VIEW ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD262302 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, chairman of the State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer who is currently staying in Warsaw.

Possibilities of further development of economic cooperation between Poland and the GDR were discussed. The sides stressed the significance of the development of mutual exchange of goods for ensuring industrial and market supplies in both countries. The sides also pointed to the broad possibilities of coproduction to better satisfy needs on both countries.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission Henryk Kisiel as well as foreign trade ministers of Poland and the GDR Ryszard Karski and Horst Soelle.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 2104 GMT on 26 February reports the meeting and adds: "Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, had talks in Warsaw on Thursday with Henryk Kisiel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland and chairman of the Planning Commission, and Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

["Proceeding from the arrangements made between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the development of mutual trade in 1981 and other questions of expanding and consolidating economic cooperation were at the center of the talks."]

COMMENT ON BREZHNEV CONGRESS PROPOSALS REPORTED

LD261010 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP)--Commenting on Brezhnev's proposals put forth at the 26th CPSU Congress, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that their characteristic feature is "the invitation to a broad dialogue with the participation of all the forces, states and politicians concerned, a dialogue which would lead to a considerable expansion of the means of mutual confidence, which would destroy the hotbeds of tension in the world and bring about a limitation of armaments.

"No other issue is now more important to the world and Europe. The choice is limited--either start negotiations or embark on the road which leads to total annihilation of our planet. There is no other alternative.

"Therefore the Soviet proposals should make politicians and governments of many countries reconsider their policies and views. The world has now found itself in a situation when a mere 'declaration of a careful examination of the new proposals' and 'taking a serious approach to them' is no longer sufficient.

We know from past experience that declarations in this spirit of tension lead to skirting round the proposals, to drowning them in a sea of words, words and not concrete decisions. We must pass from words to wise action.

"The implementation of the Soviet proposals will probably require time and various negotiations. But it is a fact that the next move is up to the U.S. and Western Europe. Their materialization would be beneficial to all countries," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

"The Soviet proposals are a new step along the road of the great programme of peace," the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said referring to Brezhnev's CPSU Congress speech. "Considerable progress has already been made in this area. We owe it to the consistent common struggle of the Warsaw Treaty states and their joint invincible might which commands respect even from the forces of the capitalist world most fiercely opposed to socialism.

"The programme contained in Brezhnev's speech is dictated not only by the best conceived interest of the USSR and all Warsaw Treaty states but it also is in keeping with the will of the broadest masses of working people worldwide desiring agreement and cooperation among all states wishing for a halt in the arms race and above all lasting peace. This is also the desire of Polish people," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY's correspondent in Moscow observed that "the 26th CPSU Congress resumed its debates on Wednesday an hour later than on the preceding days. In the morning, members of the congress Presidium with Leonid Brezhnev laid a wreath at Lenin's Mausoleum. The fact is noteworthy, as the person of the founder of the Soviet state, faithfulness to his ever living ideas, had a special place in the evaluation of the results of communist construction performed by the congress.

"The course of pre-congress campaign, which was described by the head of the Mandate Committee, was another confirmation that the process of the development of intra-party democracy and socialist democracy in general is one of the most important directions in the work of CPSU. It is conducive to a consolidation of the leading role of the party and a source of its growing authority and the nation's active support for its programme," the paper said.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON KANIA CPSU CONGRESS SPEECH

LD261210 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Feb 81

["The Will and Duties of the PZPR"--PAP headline]

[Text] Under this headline TRYBUNA LUDU publishes a commentary by Ryszard Wojna devoted to the speech by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 26th CPSU Congress. In view of the crisis in Poland, his speech at this important forum has generated special interest in the world. The author of the commentary notes that after having pointed out the fundamental importance of friendship and alliance with the USSR for Poland's freedom and independence, Kania went on to evaluate the situation in the country resulting from the decisions of the sixth, seventh and eighth PZPR Central Committee plenums.

The workers' protest, the commentary says, was brought about by a violation of the principles of socialism in Poland, by a departure from the Leninist norms of party life, by a lack of attention to government directives on economic matters, by an underestimation of the class conflicts still existing in society and by shortcomings in ideological work. Having thus identified the sources of the crisis, "our party chose the path of a political resolution of the social conflict."

At the same time we see that in our country forces hostile to us and connected with foreign centers are active and would like to use the dissatisfaction of the masses and direct it against the socialist order, against the unity of the socialist community.

The CPSU and the fraternal parties of other socialist states have expressed confidence that the PZPR has sufficient strength to resolve for itself the difficulties which have arisen in a spirit of socialism. The PZPR views this a duty for which it will assume full responsibility.

PREMIER JARUZELSKI SENDS TELEGRAM TO TODOROV

AU262016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov has received a telegram of gratitude from Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, for the greetings and good wishes sent to him in connection with his appointment to this post. In the telegram, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasizes that he fully shares the belief expressed by Comrade Stanko Todorov that the mutual friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria will continue to develop in the interest of the two people, the ideological unity and cohesion of the countries from the socialist community, as well as the well-being of peace and socialism.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS ALERT DRILLS IN WARSAW

WA261044 Paris LE POINT in French 16 Feb 81 p 52

[Text] In Warsaw, where the fear of a Soviet intervention is becoming more and more real, the employees of the Ministry of Interior have already conducted swift evacuation drills. Moreover, an appeal has been made for them to come to work with 2 or 3 days of food.

LE FIGARO: PUBLIC LACKS ENTHUSIASM FOR CHANGES

LD261331 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Feb 81 p 3

[Bernard Marguerite Warsaw dispatch: "Poland Has Indeed Changed"]

[Excerpts] Mr Kania arrived in Moscow yesterday as the representative of a country in which the most complete social peace prevails for the first time in many weeks and also as the standard bearer of a Polish brand of socialism which in no way resembles either that of its neighbors or even that which prevailed on the banks of the Vistula only 7 months ago.

Great changes have taken place but their extent must not be exaggerated for at least three reasons:

First, even though the system has changed, the regime remains with its major dogmas--collective ownership of means of production, the party's leading role, respect for alliances and Warsaw Pact membership, and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Second, the current changes have gone no further than the changes which occurred in October 1956 when, even though Solidarity did not exist, enthusiasm was much greater, workers councils were springing up everywhere, intellectuals and students were expressing their views much more forcefully, the peasants were getting back land confiscated during the Stalinist period and Cardinal Wyszynski was released from house arrest.

Third, the population has not been participating in the renewal with great enthusiasm--it has been observed that, wherever opportunities for self-management have appeared, citizens have not been eager to take advantage of new means for action.

Furthermore, a certain feeling of disappointment is beginning to be felt. A member of the Gdansk shipyard Solidarity Presidium explained, for instance, that it is now difficult to find the same kind of atmosphere which prevailed during the August 1980 events with a view to shooting Wajda's motion picture "The Iron Man," and he added: "The climate of hope has fled who knows where... Nor does it appear that the kind of faith which prevailed then prevails now."

However important these changes have been, they are and will remain limited. Yet have they not already gone too far in the Soviets' view? Kania could well be told this.

DETAILS OF USTRZYKI DOLNE AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD261934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] As we have already reported, an agreement between the government commission led by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala and a group of strikers was signed at 0600 at Ustrzyki Dolne today.

The signed agreement covers the basic problems raised by the strikers. Many of them were the subject of the previously signed agreement in Rzeszow. They dealt with such issues as the introduction of new prices to be paid in procurement of farm produce, supplies of machines and products needed by farmers in the development of agriculture, equal treatment for all sectors of the rural economy, reorganization of local administration and essential reforms in the educational system.

Many of the demands negotiated at Ustrzyki Dolne concerned specific regional problems of the Bieszczady area, above all agriculture and forestry and living conditions of the local population. The signed agreement deals with the issue of shooting grounds in the Bieszczady region, the area of which had been considerably limited as a result of previous decisions. The problem of compensation for damage caused to farmers by game and wild animals was also settled. It was decided further that the Krosno voivoda, after preparing a town and country plan for the Bieszczady area, would apply to the chairman of the Council of Ministers to draft a new decree on the further comprehensive development of this region. The draft of this decree will be submitted for consultations to the people of the towns and countryside in the Bieszczady region.

During the negotiations it was affirmed that norms of social life had been transgressed in the Bieszczady region and that some decisions taken there had been highly irrational from the economic point of view.

It should be stressed that the Ustrzyki agreement was a condition for implementing the agreement signed earlier in Rzeszow. Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission Solidarity, participated in the Ustrzyki talks.

SLOWO POWSZECHNY HAILS INDEPENDENT STUDENTS GROUP

AU261612 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNY in Polish 24 Feb 81 p 1

["NAS" commentary: "The Students Independent Union"]

[Text] Following long negotiations during the Lodz students' strike (reported below), with which other higher schools in the country associated themselves more or less actively, an agreement was signed last week to greatly increase the autonomy and self-government of our higher schools. That was the primary concern of the students and the scientists who supported them. Having begun their protest in Lodz, they expressed their conviction that it was high time to implement the promised higher schools' reforms, which were being drafted at a snail's pace and which would change the term "school" (a particular bugaboo in the past 10 years) to the term "higher school" and would introduce the principle of to "study" instead of to "learn by heart."

In the past few years we have often written in our daily about the need for radical changes in higher schools. We have done so in editorials, signed articles and reports. It was therefore natural that the Pax academic circle students supported the work of the Inter-university Coordinating Commission that was in charge of the Lodz university strike. Their contributions to the resulting agreement were the positive conclusion of the "declaration" issued and propagated countrywide by Pax young militants last September.

At this point we should devote a few words to one of the milestones of the agreement in question. In that "declaration" the Pax young militants clearly stated that the basic reason for the crisis among students in our universities had been the so-called crisis of attitudes that resulted from the fact that, by means of artificial unity and organizational monopoly, one was coerced to compromise one's conscience. Pluralism of attitudes, the Pax young militants stated, should also find its expression in the organizational pluralism of given communities. The idea of an independent union of students was one of the means that made it possible to implement that demand. That is why everyone supported the students independent union, which was emerging at that time.

It was possible to sign the ministry's agreements with the Lodz students because that union had been registered--an issue closely associated with the agreements. The registration was carried out, and we should regard it as yet another positive achievement of the new government because it put an end to a wave of unrest in our higher schools. The organizational division of the students' movements has become a fact but they are united on the main goal: the good of higher schools and the good of the fatherland. The students independent union is becoming one of the two strongest unions, affiliating between a few and 60 percent of students, depending on the higher school and the given community (these are January estimates).

However, we wish to make some general observations in connection with the registration of the students independent union. As everyone knows, the concluding stages of that registration went hand in hand with many understandings and incomprehensible and inconsistent actions on the part of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. It was necessary for Deputy Premier Rakowski to intervene so that Minister Gorski registered the students independent union. It should be added that the union's functionaries had arrived in Lodz with the proposals that the two sides ultimately accepted 2 days earlier and that the issue could have been resolved 2 days earlier.

Besides, the attitude of members of the interdepartmental commission is still giving rise to certain doubts: At the beginning of the strikes they delayed their arrival in Lodz and then they treated with doubtful seriousness the talks with students and the students themselves (even though students, too, stumbled here and there because they had no skill in conducting such serious talks). Given good will on both sides, the Lodz strike would not have lasted so long and perhaps would not have taken place at all. What is certain, however, is that it would not have begun to spread countrywide. The strike was yet another lesson--all too costly--in how the process of renewal should not be understood.

The landscape of higher schools has become richer by a new feature. Also, new doors have been opened to correct changes that have been expected. Let us hope that all this will benefit the issue of upbringing and education.

MORE ON SOLIDARITY DELEGATION SWEDEN VISIT

Lis on CPSU Congress

NC262232 Paris AFP in English 2224 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Feb (AFP)--The decisions of the Soviet Communist Party's 26th Congress will not influence the independent Polish trade union federation, the group's vice-president, Bogdan Lis, said here today.

Tadeusz Kowalik, another member of a Solidarity delegation currently visiting Stockholm at the invitation of Swedish unions, added that his organization would continue its efforts to secure the right of workers and farmers to organize free unions and to end censorship in Poland."

Mr Bogdan said that both issues would be discussed at Solidarity's first national conference, which should be held within the next three months "if tension eases in Poland."

The Polish delegation said that it was interested in studying the organization and methods of Swedish unions during its one-week visit here.

Swedish TU on Aid

LD261916 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Poland's new free trade union Solidarity is visiting Sweden. A delegation is led by Vice Chairman Bogdan Lis. They have met with the Swedish Trade Union Confederation [LO] and have talks with Gunnar Nilsson [LO chairman]. They have also visited the LO Institute and have found that there are courses there from which Solidarity could benefit.

[Begin recording; presumably Bogdan Lis--in Polish with superimposed Swedish translation] As far as strikes are concerned we think we are quite good at them. [laughter] But what we want to learn from the Swedes above all is their strategy during negotiations. [end recording]

The Poles visited one of the LO institutes a few days ago, where trade union activists are taught negotiation techniques, among other things. Help with training is something that Solidarity wants from LO of Sweden, and before it goes home tomorrow the Polish delegation is due to visit two printing offices--for printing equipment is another thing they are interested in. LO Chairman Gunnar Nilsson said this at the press conference:

[Begin recording] [Nilsson] Well, help is mostly in the form of material aid since that is what they need. We shall try to give them material and organizational aid. We do it because it is this type of [word indistinct] aid that Solidarity wants.

[Interviewer] Will you be sending money?

[Nilsson] Well, money is a bit uninteresting to them in this situation, where they are engaged in such concrete building issues. I think that in this situation one can support Solidarity most (?if we can) give them aid in another form than just money. [end recording]

Regarding criticism from the Soviet Union concerning Swedish support for Solidarity, Gunnar Nilsson says that both Solidarity and LO are free trade unions, and what Moscow thinks is a secondary matter.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS TU COMMITTEE SESSION 26 FEB

LD262050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The work of the newly established Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs was inaugurated today. Taking part in the first session was Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The committee, whose work is directed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, is composed of: the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment; finance; labor, wages and social affairs; justice; and health and social welfare. Other ministers concerned will be invited to join the work of the committee, as will voivodas and representatives of cooperative and social organizations.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers numbered among the main tasks of the committee the confrontation of the implementation of the social agreements with reality; the creation of a model for cooperation with trade unions that would conform with the directions outlined at the recent plenary sessions of the PZPR Central Committee; and also operational counteraction against social tensions.

The fundamental aim of the committee is to create conditions for restoring social calm in Poland and mutual trust between the (?authorities) and the trade unions.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 26 February carries the above report and then adds the following: "It was stated during the discussion that the most urgent task will be to appraise the experiences gathered in the course of negotiations with trade unions during the past few months and to define the principles of cooperation with trade unions at various levels.

["It was decided to set up a permanent forum for contacts between representatives of state and economic administration and all the trade unions. The committee will participate in the work preceding submission to the Sejm of the draft bills on trade unions, workers' self-government, enterprises, agricultural self-government and censorship."]

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER MEETS SOLIDARITY KKP OFFICIALS

LD261500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] A meeting has been held in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry between Minister Jozef Brzostek and the presidium of the construction industry coordinating commission of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, led by Ryszard Lukaszewski. They discussed issues connected with the implementation of the agreement concluded in Gdansk last October by both sides. During the meeting, Minister Brzostek reported on the introduction of model and structural changes in the construction industry affecting, among other things, cadre policy, the verification of prices in the construction industry, the new wages system, etc.

NEW PZPR ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS 26 FEBRUARY

LD270636 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP)--Inaugural session of the PUWP CC Economic Committee took place here today. The session was attended by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Grabski.

Opening the session Tadeusz Grabski stressed that already during the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC a proposal had been put forth that the Central Committee work in problem commissions as well. A decision on their establishment was taken at the 7th plenary meeting. The Economic Commission is one [word indistinct] the six called into being by the Central Committee and it is composed of members and alternate members of the CC.

The commission's task will be to appraise the socio-economic situation of the country in general and the situation in individual domains of life. The commission will be suggesting the subject-matters of plenary meetings of the Central Committee as well as of the work of the Political Bureau. It will be expressing its opinion on significant issues submitted by the government to the sessions of the PUWP CC Political Bureau. The commission is empowered to express its opinion on any contemplated socio-economic decision of major significance as well as on various kinds of plans examined by the Council of Ministers.

Tadeusz Grabski proposed to appoint a seven-man presidium of the commission, which would direct its work. On behalf of the Political Bureau he proposed commission's Chairman Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of bureau and first deputy premier.

Next, Mieczyslaw Jagielski presented to the commission the assumptions of a ten-point government programme formulated at the Sejm session on February 12, 1981. The government has already inaugurated the realization of that programme, especially in the area of food market, health protection, housing construction and farming.

Point First of the programme envisages rationing of meat and meat products which is to be introduced as of April 1, 1981.

Under Point Two of the programme, the government sets down to the evaluation of the hitherto system of price controls, in particular prices of goods essential to the society's living standards. Forms and methods of struggle against profiteering will be more stringent.

Implementing Point Three of the programme, the government discussed on February 20 of this year the state and needs of health protection. The production of medicines has been ensured priority treatment. The change of pay regulation in the pharmaceutical industry is being prepared. The import of pharmaceuticals from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will be increased. Priority will also be given to the construction of hospitals and social care projects.

In housing construction, mentioned in Point Four of the programme, changes in the economic-and-finance system of building enterprises have been introduced.

In connection with Point Five of the programme works are underway to define minimum income levels. Draft resolutions of the Council of Ministers (?concerning) the establishment and studies into the changes in the minimum income and compensation for the growth in the cost of living have been sent to the trade unions for consultation.

Farming, mentioned in Point Six, is an object of special attention of the government. In November of the last year, procurement prices were raised for porkers, beef on the hoof and milk. Purchase prices on grains will be increased before the 1981 harvest.

The government is going to review farming regulations in light of the joint guidelines of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Presidium of the United Peasant Party CC, as well as in light of the agreements signed with farmers.

Within the effort to put in order the investment activity, as provided for by Point Eight of the programme, the government will approve a list of projects whose construction is to be halted in 1981. So far, decisions have been taken to halt 905 investments worth some 409,000 million zlotys.

In keeping with Point Ten of the programme the government will be working towards attaining better observance of the labour code. Measures will be taken to improve organization of work.

Independently of the programs contained in the Ten-Point programme the government is going to launch a whole complex of legislative initiatives connected with the economic reform and agreements concluded with representatives of working crews.

ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE HOLDS WARSAW PLENUM

LD270044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The second plenary session of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] Supreme Committee is in progress in Warsaw today. The discussion, PAP writes, is on issues concerning the current socioeconomic situation in Poland and linked with the implementation of the resolutions of the Eighth ZSL Congress. The deliberations were opened by ZSL Supreme Committee Chairman Stanislaw Gucwa.

The paper opening the discussion was read by Jerzy Grzybczak, Presidium member and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

He stressed among other things that society attaches great hopes to the program and activity of the present government. Respect and recognition [words indistinct] the decisiveness and energy in making important decisions for the country's present and future. The agreements signed with the students and the farmers confirm, Jerzy Grzybczak said, that the new government wants to resolve controversial problems by way of negotiation. The speaker stated that the ZSL would give active support to the government, mobilizing for the purpose all its forces and authority. The ZSL is paying particular attention to the announced measures in the agricultural sphere. In agricultural policy, there must be a consistent observance of the principle of genuine equal treatment of all sectors of agriculture; the guarantees of the permanence and stability of the individual farm and of the possibilities of enlarging it must be observed, said Jerzy Grzybczak, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee in the introductory paper at today's Supreme Committee plenum.

MORE ON CHRSTIAN SOCIAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERS' PROTEST

LD270936 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP)--A protest action of a group of members of the Christian Social Association (CHSS) and its publishing house employees has been under way for some days now at the association's premises here.

The protesters charge the association with hampering the renewal process, autocratic rule and inappropriate administration of its economic affairs.

The new CHSS authorities elected at a general assembly of 22 Feb have issued a statement which qualifies the protest as an attempt at interfering into the association's affairs staged by outsiders. The charges are untrue and the association intends to file a suit for libel. The association is self-governing and cannot afford to tolerate infringement of its sovereignty and ideological line, as participants in the recent general assembly confirmed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY EVALUATES SOCIAL CONTROL COMMITTEES

AU261630 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Feb 81 p 2

["(RYS)" report: "Are the Social Control Committees Necessary"]

[Text] "It is no feat to set up new control bodies. However, what matters is that such bodies are able to work in fact and not on paper."

That is what the press wrote in 1975 when Sejm discussions were beginning on the draft law concerning the social control committees. How can the committees, which have been in operation for the past 2 years, be evaluated?

The conference of the chairmen of voivodship social control committees, which was held under the auspices of the State Council and chaired by State Council member Zdzislaw Tomal, supplied some evaluation. Some conference participants took the view that the committees had failed and are superfluous and some--having presented the results of the committee's work--asserted that the committees are important elements of social control.

Despite the fact that people have lost confidence in the old structures, some social control committees have been able to establish close and partnerlike contacts with the new trade union movement--with the Solidarity unions and with the branch and autonomous unions. On the other hand, some committees have failed to break through the barrier of mistrust.

The need for genuine social control is considerable and will not diminish as long as manifestations exist that cause social resentment: Waste, corruption, exploitation of posts for private gain, pursuit of private interests, incompetence and abuse.

What is important is to set up a broad front of genuine social humanitarians who would assist representative bodies in uprooting all kinds of weeds from our domestic soil.

Are the social control committees necessary? Most probably yes, but they must be composed of the right people--people who believe in the meaning of their work.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CORRUPT OFFICIALS CONTINUE

Glazur Investigation

LD270514 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Investigation into Embezzlements"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP)--The voivodship Public Prosecutor's Office in Warsaw started investigation into the appropriation of almost 2.2 million zlotys by Adam Glazur, former minister of the construction industry. The Supreme Chamber of Control established that, taking advantage of his post, he paid just 340,000 zlotys for a house built for him and valued at some 3 million zlotys.

Investigation is also underway into the case of Stanislaw [name indistinct], the former Leszno voivoda, who is accused of accepting 95,000 zlotys, having a well sunk free of charge and his house equipped with electric installations in return for alloting coupons for buying cars below market price.

Investigation is underway against Jerzy K., former deputy director in the State Planning Commission, who is accused of taking over 500,000 zlotys in return for awarding coupons for purchasing cars below market price.

Leszek Z., counsellor at the Planning Commission, is charged with receiving 150,000 zlotys in exchange for a car coupon. All in all, 28 persons involved in this case were arrested.

The general Public Prosecutor's Office opened investigation against Tadeusz H., former director of the export arm of the [words indistinct] contractors group, on the charge of receiving items of gold worth some 50,000 zlotys.

Investigation is underwary against former Chairman of the Committee for Radio and TV Affairs Maciej Szczepanski and his deputy Eugeniusz Patyk who have been under pre-trial detention since last autumn. It was established that in return for creating a climate advantageous for the Austrian Steyr-Daimler-Puch company in Poland they received bribes in the form of valuable gifts, expenses-paid holidays in the Alps worth respectively 74,000 and 19,000 schillings.

Lublin Action on Cases

LD261114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Reports we have been receiving from Polish Press Agency correspondents about the work of voivodship commissions of party control indicate unequivocally that the party is ridding itself of people it does not need. For example, the voivodship party control commission in Lublin received by January this year some 200 cases referring mainly to employees of economic institutions and this includes directors, managers and other workers in the state administration and party apparatus. They are being accused of abusing the authority of their office, a wrong approach to human relations, and of operating offices of state and economic administration contrary to regulations in force.

The Lublin commission has also drawn attention to the issue of the legality of the way in which housing stocks, villas, holiday homes, building sites, coupons for car purchases and [words indistinct] are being allocated.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN SOVIET UNION

For the AGERPRES report on the speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee, at a friendship rally in Frodvino, Moskovskaya Oblast, on 26 February, see the 26th CPSU section of the 27 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page P 7.

COUNTY TRADE UNION MEETINGS DISCUSS ACTIVITIES

AU262025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Feb (AGERPRES)--County conferences of the trade unions for report and election of the territorial trade union bodies are taking place in Romania these days preceding the forthcoming congress of the General Trade Union Confederation. Conferences of the trade unions of the Bucharest municipality and of 18 counties were held so far. The participants in the debates highlighted the successes scored over the last 5-year plan period in Romania's economic and social development, in steadily increasing the national wealth, successes which allowed of greatest achievements in raising the people's material and spiritual standards of living.

Stress was laid on the particular role of the working class that directly participates in the management of enterprises, of the other economic units, in the settlement of the vital questions regarding the country's present and future. In this framework, the participants in the debates pointed to the important role of the trade unions--the broadest mass organization which represents the working class, all the working people--to their contribution to the implementation of the party and state policy, to the country's multilateral progress and the rise in entire people's welfare. They pointed out that, by focusing their activity on production questions, the trade unions, guided by the party bodies and organizations, made an important contribution to the scientific organization of production and work, to the development of the mass technical creation, of the innovators and inventors' movement, to the growth of labor productivity, of the economic efficiency.

During the debates, analysed was the way in which action is taken for the application of the new economic and financial mechanism, for the strengthening of workers' self-management, for the enhancement of the role the general meetings of the working people play in the management and progress of the entire activity of enterprises. The participants in the debates also highlighted the actions undertaken by the trade unions with a view to translating into fact the RCP social policy regarding the improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people, the application of the socialist remuneration principles, the improvement of labor safety and health protection, the fulfilment of the tasks in housing construction and their distribution, the building of workers' hostels, creches and kindergartens, the development of the trade unions' own recreation and treatment base, the best use of leisure.

During the debates, special stress was laid on the need to steadily improve the work style and methods of the activity of trade unions which should permanently concentrate their efforts on the operative and highly efficient resolution of the major questions facing the collectives of enterprises and institutions--a prerequisite for the enhancement of the prestige and authority of the trade unions within the ranks of the masses of people. At the same time, the participants referred to a series of shortcomings and drawbacks manifest in the activity of the trade unions. It was pointed out that some trade union committees did not take part sufficiently in the solving of the problems posed by the activity of the enterprises and institutions, by the work and life of the working people, in the resolution of social and educational questions, in the development of socialist consciousness and cultivation of an advanced attitude towards work and public wealth, of social duties.

The debates highlighted the role and increased tasks incumbent on the trade unions in each county, unit and workplace in the new stage outlined by the documents of the Twelfth RCP Congress for implementing the program of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania, the program of raising the standard of living and continuously improving the quality of life, for raising the homeland onto new peaks of progress and civilization. The conferences adopted resolutions whereby the main guidelines were set of trade union activity in 1981 and over the entire 5-year plan period.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ANALYZES BREZHNEV'S SPEECH

LD262352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--Spokesman for the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic said today that the [few words indistinct] Brezhnev's report at the Soviet Communist Party Congress related to the need for the preservation of peace, the renewal of detente and the halting of the arms race have attracted special attention of Belgrade.

In answering a question at a regular press conference here today Kalezic said that Yugoslavia welcomes all initiatives, and especially the specific steps which can contribute to an improvement of the climate of confidence and to general relaxation. In other words, said Kalezic, Yugoslavia welcomes all actions which seek to secure the necessary constructive and equitable international cooperation and independent and undisturbed development of all countries and peoples.

Kalezic underlined that Yugoslavia is making an active contribution to overcoming the present difficulties in international relations.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRANCE'S CHABAN-DELMAS

Meeting With Mijatovic

LD261602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received and exchanged views on several questions with Jacques Chaban-Delmas in the Palace of the Federation. The meeting, in which Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Yves Pagniez, French ambassador to Belgrade, took part, was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The conversation touched upon aspects of Yugoslav internal policy, all-people's defense, and so on. It also referred to bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the need for further promotion of cooperation. In this connection, economic cooperation in the bilateral sphere and within the framework of relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC was discussed.

Mijatovic emphasized that the international situation and the policies of nonaligned Yugoslavia and independent France require and facilitate still closer cooperation between the two countries in Europe and on the wider international plane. It would also be useful to deepen the points of contact between France's aspirations and the policy of nonalignment, especially as regards the implementation of the wider interests of the international community, such as peace and respect for independence of all countries, problems of economic development, and so on.

Special attention was paid to the latest trends in international relations. Both sides emphasized the need for all countries, big and small, to participate equally in the solution of the basic questions which affect their individual or common interests.

Press Conference

AU262010 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Dragan Petrovic report]

[Text] Dragan Petrovic has covered the press conference by Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French Assembly, and his host Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, at the conclusion of Chaban-Delmas' visit.

Addressing the journalists, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French Assembly, recalled that he visited Yugoslavia 10 years ago and that great changes have been made since then. Chaban-Delmas first mentioned all-people's defense, which in the 10 years turned from a doctrine into a reality in Yugoslavia. Jacques Chaban-Delmas stressed that all-people's defense is a system which reflects the national strength and firm social cohesion of Yugoslavia.

The French Assembly president then spoke about the unity of Yugoslavia and the relations between republics and provinces. He stressed that in Bosnia-Hercegovina he confirmed everything that he was told in Belgrade in talks with the president of the Presidency and other high-ranking leaders. This is what brings me to the conclusion that Tito continues to live; although he is no longer here, his thought continues to direct Yugoslavia.

The French Assembly president then stressed the great role of Yugoslavia in international relations. He recalled that the first conference of the nonaligned countries was held in Belgrade. He also spoke about international economic problems and the need for universal and democratic detente.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, told the journalists that again on this occasion, all problems of bilateral cooperation and views on disputed and complex international problems were discussed in direct and frank talks. The talks were straightforward, with the full mutual respect and consideration which have characterized Yugoslav-French relations for years.

Despite the existing differences in social systems and in the international position, Dragoslav Markovic stressed, there is much in common as regards the global, general views on the essential problems of the contemporary world.

Speaking about bilateral relations, the president of the SFRY Assembly stated that it was noted by both sides that relations have been developing positively for years and that they are on the rise, but that some problems exist which are common and which must be overcome with common efforts.

FRENCH L'EXPRESS JOURNALIST BARRED FROM COUNTRY

LD262358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--Emil Cikovaty, a journalist of the French L'EXPRESS, has been barred from Yugoslavia for his "continuous ill-intentioned and untrue writing about Yugoslavia and his hostile behavior towards Yugoslavia," the press spokesman for Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said here today. This ban was pronounced on May 19, 1980, and is valid for the next five year's time.

PCI'S PAJETTA ON WORKERS MOVEMENT, EUROCOMMUNISM

AU261750 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 81 p 3

[From VJESNIK weekly Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA (SEVEN DAYS): "Unattributed Report on Interview with Giancarlo Pajetta, Member of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) Directorate"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Directorate, who will lead the PCI delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, was one of the most prominent participants of the 3-day Madrid "European meeting on security, cooperation and human rights" that was organized by the scientific institutes of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and the Spanish Communist Party. Pajetta willingly agreed to discuss the workers and communist movement, PCI activities and the international situation in an interview for SEDAM DANA.

[Question] Little has been said or written about this Madrid meeting so far. What are its goals and how do you appraise it?

[Answer] It has been demonstrated that we are now at the beginning of a new way of cooperating and conducting a dialogue. I think that we have passed the stage of becoming mutually acquainted, and are now already on the way to searching for solutions within the limits of our available opportunities that correspond to the current situation in the West European workers movement. It is too early to say how far we can progress. The fact that we have started an open and unprejudiced dialogue is the most important thing just now.

[Question] However, there have been also some polemical clashes in this 3-day dialogue in Madrid.

[Answer] But the discussion as a whole demonstrated a will to overcome the polemical state and the past sharp division in the workers movement. It seems to me that at a time when the Madrid CSCE meeting finds itself at the edge of a precipice and faces failure, a dialogue among the various components of the European left can only be a positive process and can contribute to improving the international situation. It is good that different views were heard. The workers movement is not a choir in which all members sing the same song. And meetings of this kind are not some liturgical ceremonies at which the same formulas are always used, formulas that in time turn into prayers.

Responsibility For Division

[Question] What does a dialogue mean for the European left today? What are the prospects for a political result of such a dialogue?

[Answer] Western Europe can play a very important role in the contemporary world situation if it acts independently. A very real danger exists now that the Madrid CSCE meeting will conclude without any positive results. An open dialogue between communists and socialists is precisely a warning that the seriousness and graveness of the situation must be finally understood. We emphasize the importance of security in the Mediterranean, that has been completely neglected by the CSCE. It is because of all this that the dialogue among all sectors of the workers movement is very important for us.

[Question] There are those who believe that no dialogue should be held between the social democrats and the communists, and at times they rather loudly express that view.

[Answer] I think that at this time, the communists must realize that cooperation with the socialists and the social democrats is not only necessary but also possible in many spheres. In the same way, the time has also come for socialists and social democrats to renew themselves. It is not only the communists who have suffered from dogmatic diseases; the socialists and social democrats have also been afflicted by them. If we fail to treat ourselves, it may happen that we will both become more ill.

[Question] Did you yourself not also personally fight battles against the parties of the other pole of the workers movement?

[Answer] I did. But I have learned, as have many of my comrades, that the responsibility for division was not only on one side. I have been a party member for 50 years and I often ask myself what are the results of the battles that I fought "to unmask" the social democrats and socialists.

[Question] Eurocommunism has been discussed often recently, especially following the decision of the Catalan communists to renounce Eurocommunist orientation. What then is the situation with Eurocommunism today?

[Answer] I think that Eurocommunism implies a distinctive view of specific problems of more or less industrially developed West European countries that have reached a certain level of bourgeois parliamentary democracy. It also represents a vision of the individual parties about solving the specific problems of their own countries. Eurocommunism is in fact a social process, and I think a need is felt today to continue it. Some professional anticommunists fear Eurocommunism more than they fear communism. Eurocommunists are not only those who call themselves as such, or whom the press calls as such. There are countries and parties in which the term Eurocommunism is not used at all, and yet the individual parties involved seek specific national roads and suitable forms of democracy and unity. Let me mention a specific example. One of the parties that no one calls Eurocommunist, and which itself does not want to be called this, is the Portuguese Communist Party. Nevertheless I think the Portuguese communists follow their own policy that is in accord with Portugal's interests, struggling for power by democratic means by using the existing institutions, and concluding alliances that are useful for their policy and for Portugal. For instance, in unofficial conversations I call the Portuguese Communist Party Eurocommunist, but if the Portuguese communists do not want to be called that, that is their right. What is important is their policy. If we analyze it carefully, we really do find in it what we call the Eurocommunist strategy.

Nonalignment is the Only Alternative

[Question] How do you view the present international situation?

[Answer] We Italian communists are very concerned because of the present world situation, and especially because of a possible return to the "cold war." We are also afraid of an interruption of the dialogue, for instance, at the Madrid CSCE meeting. Bloc policy is very dangerous, and an interruption of the dialogue would necessarily lead to strengthening the bloc divisions. For that reason it is necessary to find ways to relax tension, and in this connection it is necessary to respect the independence of every individual country. It seems to me that the blocs should recognize the great value of the nonaligned policy as the only alternative leading to peace and cooperation. Big powers are a reality of this period of our civilization, and for that reason a dialogue between them is necessary. But they must realize that they are not the only ones on this earth, and that they cannot be the only protagonists of world policies. We hope that reason will prevail because otherwise there is no other solution except catastrophe and war.

[Question] What battles are the Italian communists waging now on their national political scene?

[Answer] We are waging a struggle, without any short-term party or election interests, to overcome the difficulties that Italy is experiencing. We are aware of the fact that no single Italian political party is sufficiently strong to be able to say that it can wage these battles on its own.

[Question] And what has happened with the formula of historical compromise which has been stressed for a long time as the PCI's strategic orientation.

[Answer] "Historical compromise" is a long term orientation. At this time we face specific short-term problems and we must concern ourselves with them.

[Question] The PCI is also developing a dynamic international cooperation and adopting positions on the issues of international relations in the workers movement. These positions of yours have often enjoyed support, but they have also been criticized.

[Answer] We proceed from the view that every individual party and every individual state have their sovereign right to freely choose the roads of their own development, and that no one has the right to impose any other situations upon them. We are not afraid to speak clearly and loudly. When we say what we believe to be true and just, we are not worried if our views differ from those of some other communist parties. However, I must say that it gives us pleasure if someone's views are the same or similar to ours.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON RELATIONS WITH VATICAN

LD2700201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman today assessed that certain church circles [words indistinct] the case of former Zagreb Archbishop Alojz Stepinc in order to achieve certain political goals. The Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat spokesman said that this does not serve the development of good relations between the society and the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia. At the regular press conference today he answered the question regarding the assessments of the recent bishops conference which attempted to deny the historically proven fact that Stepinc cooperated in the course of the Second World War with Fascist forces. Because of this he was sentenced to imprisonment as a war criminal in 1946.

Stands of the bishops conference were set forth by the official organ of the Catholic Church and government OBSERVATORE ROMANO. Asked whether this will affect relations between Yugoslavia and the Holy Chair [See], the Yugoslav spokesman said that these relations are successfully developing on foundations set down in the June 1966 protocol signed between Yugoslavia and the Vatican "the successful development of relations as well as mutual readiness for their further advancement of these foundations were confirmed during the recent visit of the Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic to Pope Paul John II in mid-December 1980, the Yugoslav spokesman said.

BORBA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

AU2621Z1 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 81 p 9

[Drago Buvac report]

[Summary] Tokyo, February--The definitive data on Yugoslav trade with Japan in 1980 shows that Yugoslav exports to Japan were worth $31.1 million and imports from Japan $167 million. The trade deficit grew from $118.6 million in 1979 to $135.9 million last year. In 1980, 18.6 percent of Yugoslav imports were covered by exports, as against 17.5 percent in 1979.

The Japanese market is certainly one of the most difficult in the world. "Yugoslav economic representatives in Tokyo are not satisfied with the trade results, assessing that they lag behind the real possibilities of the two economies. A year ago, for instance, it was forecast that the exports in 1980 could exceed $35 million, but that was not achieved."

The list of Yugoslav exports to Japan contains only a score of items, and iron alloys and ferrosilicon account for 40 percent of exports. Japan exports over 300 kinds of goods to Yugoslavia. Tobacco exports to Japan have fallen from 7,000 tons previously to 100 tons last year, but exports of hops have increased.

A part of the Yugoslav trade deficit is covered by earnings in shipping. The earnings from tourism have been disappointing, since only a few thousand Japanese visited Yugoslavia. No progress has been made in joint ventures. The only contract on joint investments signed last year between Standard of Osijek and Honda has not been registered yet. Banking and financial cooperation is also in the doldrums.

"Yugoslav economic circles in Tokyo report a certain Japanese reticence as a reason for the lag. In its new adjustment to international economic disturbances, the Japanese economy is above all interested in the most developed countries and those developing ones which are rich in oil and raw materials, and they direct their business activities and capital toward them."

No agreement on double taxation and no convention on agricultural and food products have been signed. Yugoslav meat exports to Japan are therefore impossible. A number of products that Yugoslavia could export encounter limitations and nontariff barriers.

"However, when one takes into consideration that only about 40 percent of Yugoslav exports to Japan go through the trade representatives in Tokyo, and they mostly consist of iron alloys, one should search for the reasons for the lag inthe absence of a long-term export policy toward Japan, which would be based on the economic interests of producers and their coordination with the export network."

NEW GROUND STATION FOR EUROPEAN SATELLITE PLANNED

LD271010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--A new Yugoslav earth station to operate via the European Communication Satellite (ECS) is to be constructed near the existing station in Ivanjica, Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia. The new station will be used for Yugoslavia's telephone and telegraph communications with European countries at distances of over 800 km.

SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES ARTICLE IN BULGARIAN MAGAZINE

LD261450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--The Bulgarian magazine VEKOVE recently published an article entitled "Yugoslav Historiography on Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations (1941-44)" in which Yugoslav historiography and policy are openly accused of "falsifying the historic past." Asked to comment on the publication of this article in the magazine, the organ of the Union of Bulgarian Historians, the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said at his press conference today:

"This is an anti-Yugoslav political pamphlet of the worst kind which, under the cloak of scientific analysis, even argues that the Bulgarian Fascist Army liberated Macedonia in 1941, which represents a gross expression of territorial coalms against Yugoslavia. It is also surprising that this pamphlet is trying to undermine Yugoslavia's relations with third countries, by insinuating for instance that Yugoslav policy is anti-Soviet.

"The question is: Why? The character of this article, as some similar ones published recently, cannot possibly be in favor of the development of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, which our country strives for consistently. I especially wish to emphasize that these articles, regardless of the fact that they are hiding behind a so-called scientific cover, completely contradict the official statements by the Bulgarian side about its desire for cooperation and friendly relations with Yugoslavia."

17TH SESSION OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS TALKS

All-People's Defense Discussed

LD261058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0814 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--The 17th session of the LCY Central Committee opened this morning in the big hall of the SFRY Assembly. The theme of the discussion is "The Implementation of the Stances of the 11th LCY Congress on All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection." The introductory report will be submitted by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

During several months of preparations for this plenum, it was established that great results have been achieved in the field of defense and security which represent an obligation for further efforts and actions. This is also the reason for today's summit conference of the Yugoslav communists to discuss these questions.

National Defense Discussed

LD261708 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 26 Feb 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--Owing to the consistent implementation of Tito's concept of an armed people in Yugoslav conditions, there has been a considerable progress in the socialization of the affairs of the defence and security of the country, which are becoming increasingly the widest movement of the working people and citizens and an integral function of socialist self-management.

The above was noted at today's session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee in Belgrade which discussed the implementation of the stands on total national defence and social self-protection adopted at the 11th LCY Congress.

The participants in the discussion, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov in his closing address and the conclusions adopted emphasized the standing commitment of socialist self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia to strengthen peace and equitable international relations. However, the deteriorated international situation, the participants warned, requires that the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces should invest constant efforts to strengthen the society's [words indistinct] protective ability. In this context, the session pointed to the responsibility of the [words indistinct] implementing the economic stabilization policy because "the struggle for the economic, social and political stability of the society also means a struggle for the development and strengthening of the forces of total national defence and the efficiency of social self-protection.

Expressing Yugoslavia's readiness to resolutely oppose all forms of foreign pressure and aggression, the Central Committee underlined that, in the preparations for a total (?national defensive) war, special attention is being paid to the unity of all factors of combat and resistance in the most difficult conditions. The LCY will particularly urge the promotion of the activities of committees for total national defense as (?politically imperative) bodies.

The Central Committee pointed out the importance of developing the citizens' training system, particularly as related to young people, since enormous reserves for the regular army and territorial defense can be found in the population. The constant strengthening of the country's economic and technological self-reliance is also an essential factor of defense.

The LCY Central Committee session also pointed to the hostile activities of certain small groups and attempts from abroad at conducting a "special psychological war" against Yugoslavia. The most efficacious weapon against such attempts is the constant improvement of the system of public information as it is the citizens who are the most responsible for the protection of socialist self-management and the security of the country.

Mojsov Discusses Economy

LD261656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee has decided that "entire political and economic mechanism and all organizations and institutions of our self-management society should commit themselves" to (?undertaking) measures for improving the economic situation in the country. This has been stressed by President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov.

In an information submitted at the end of today's LCY Central Committee session devoted to total national defence and social self-protection Mojsov underlined that the LCY Presidency decided for this move because some economic problems became intensive at the beginning of this year. An uncontrolled rise of prices, increase in the costs of living and difficulties in maintaining the standard of living have since taken place. There are also difficulties in the implementation of the export and balance of payments tasks.

In an effort so solve these problems, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is launching the necessary social action and initiating the combined system and concrete economic policy measures, Mojsov concluded.

CROATIA'S UGRCIC CRITICIZES SAWP 'SECTARIANISM'

AU251428 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 81 p 5

[Seada Hodzic report on interview granted to BORBA by Jovo Ugrcic, president of the Croatian Republican SAWP Conference--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Great changes have been in progress in the SAWP of Croatia in recent years. They were initiated by the Constitution and the 10th LCY Congress andare aimed at assigning to our largest mass sociopolitical organization the role of the front of all socialist forces and the broadest democratic forum of working people and citizens. the process of adapting the SAWP to the trends in social relations has resulted in wider and more comprehensive activity. Briefly,today the SAWP of Croatia is more than ever an organisation within which the working people are able not only to express but also to realize their interests. However, we are still far from being able to claim that the SAWP has fully attained its constitutional function and that fact was the reason for our interview with Jovo Ugrcic, president of the Croatian Republican SAWP Conference.

[Question] Is not sectarianism also one of the obstacles to expressing the SAWP's character as a front?

[Answer] That is unfortunately true. Sectarianism is the greatest obstacle to forming the front, an obstacle to the expression of all citizens and to developing among the people the feeling that the socialist alliance is their organization and a place where they can freely and democratically express all their aspirations and ideas regardless of whether the ideas might be taken into consideration.

The socialist alliance must be accessible and open to all. This is also the position of the League of Communists as the leading ideological force in our society. The borderline between sectarianism and nonsectarianism therefore does not run along the line of religious or some other affiliation but along the line of the attitude toward self-management, national equality, the brotherhood and unity and other basic achievements of the socialist revolution.

Unfortunately we have not as yet completely overcome sectarianism, either in the SAWP itself or even in the leaderships of the League of Communists, which have set these tasks. That fact is evident in the leaderships of the socialist alliance which often resemble small committees [of the League of Communists] and by their composition do not differ from organs of the League of Communists. I do now know of a single case in the current term of office in which anyone else but a member of the League of Communists has been elected president of a communal SAWP conference, although that is possible under our statute. Two members of the Presidium of the republican conference are not members of the League of Communists and they have made a great contribution to the Presidium's work.

[Question] What are the roots of sectarianism in the SAWP?

[Answer] In my opinion the roots are in the failure to understand the true social role of the socialist alliance in our political system. We are unable to free ourselves from the concept of the League of Communists as a ruling or a classical party. We are building an original system in which there is no room for political parties, either for one or for more political parties. Both individuals and groups and associations of citizens and their social organizations can find their place within the socialist alliance as a nationwide and democratic organization. It is in this manner that their interests can find their expression, something that naturally involves repercussions both in the delegate system and in the political system that we are building.

According to some mistaken views, this breadth of the front on which we insist leads to opportunism and liberalism and therefore we are insufficiently radical in our stand against certain opposition tendencies of individuals in some communities. I believe that that is nothing but a protection of sectarianists and that it should not be considered as an explanation.

[Question] There have been attempts to impose a discussion about believers.

[Answer] The question of whether believers have a place in the socialist alliance has been frequently raised recently. I would not even want to discuss that. It is an unacceptable argument that the clerical factors of churches and religious communities are forcing themselves upon us because they have political ambitions and would in fact like to play a political role in our society. We in the socialist alliance must not accept in any form any discussion about anyone being a believer or a nonbeliever. That is a completely private affair of every individual citizen and all citizens are equal both in associated labor and in society. The constitution guarantees this equality and its inviolability. However, we must be resolute in our stand against all ambitions of the reactionary and clerical circles who want to act as political representatives of believers. It is for that reason that they try to impose upon us the division between believers and nonbelievers. At the same time they forbid their clergymen to participate in the organizational forms of work and demand that they refuse to accept membership in certain sections or various committees of the socialist alliance. They constantly emphasize that clergymen have never concerned themselves and should not concern themselves with politics. On the other hand, many of them do concern themselves with politics in various ways ranging from sermons and speeches at church meetings to press articles and various action attempts outside their churches. But when representatives of the organs of authority or political leaderships from time to time call attention to the fact that the reactionary and clerical circles concern themselves with affairs which do not fall within the framework of church affairs, the reactionary church circles proclaim such warnings and appraisals as acts of restricting religious and human freedoms, claiming that we are attacking in general the churches, the religious communities and all clergymen.